

THE ADVANCE OF MCLELLAN.

Further Particulars of the Fight on Wednesday.

Brilliant Conduct of the Union Troops.

The Rebel Camp Occupied by General Hooker's Division.

General McClellan Present During the Engagement.

Names of Some of the Wounded Union Heroes.

McClellan's Headquarters, June 26—Evening.

General Hooker, at nine o'clock this morning, advanced the division, with the view of occupying a new position. The result was that the troops met with a most determined resistance from the enemy, which lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon; but the rebels were forced to give way before the invincible courage of our men.

During the day everything indicated a general engagement; but the enemy, for some reason or other, backed out of it.

The troops fought as gallantly as ever. The loss on our side will be about two hundred killed and wounded. The following are among the wounded:—
Colonel Morrison, volunteer aid to General Palmer, wounded in the hand.
Captain Rafferty, of the Second Excelsior regiment, wounded in the leg.

The loss among the officers in the First Massachusetts regiment, which suffered the most, is as follows:—
Captain Wild, wounded in the hand.
Captain Carruth, wounded in the breast.
Captain Chamberlain, wounded in the face.

Lieutenant Thomas, wounded in the arm, amputated.
Lieutenant Dalton, wounded in the breast.
Lieutenant Parkerson, wounded in the leg.

Our killed is small, most of our men being wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known, but it is believed to be equal to our own.

The camp of the rebels in front of General Hooker was captured, and is now occupied by his troops.

The ground fought on is an open country. The woods intervening between our troops and the enemy prevented the result of our artillery firing from being known.

Two Napoleon twelve-pounders, under Captain De Bussey, succeeded in getting through the swamp during the afternoon, and did excellent service. An effort of the enemy to capture them resulted in their being driven back with some loss.

The result of to-day is highly important to the health of the army, as but little more ground is to be gained to place our troops beyond the swamp.

General McClellan was present during the whole day, superintending all movements.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.
A despatch received at the War Department this afternoon from General McClellan states that the affair of yesterday was perfectly successful; that he held the new picket line undisturbed, and that all is very quiet on the banks of the Chickahominy.

The advance made by General McClellan yesterday is regarded in military circles here as of the greatest importance, in reference to the success of the military operations in front of Richmond.

Our Army Correspondence.
BOSTON, June 26, 1862.
A despatch received at the City of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, &c., &c.

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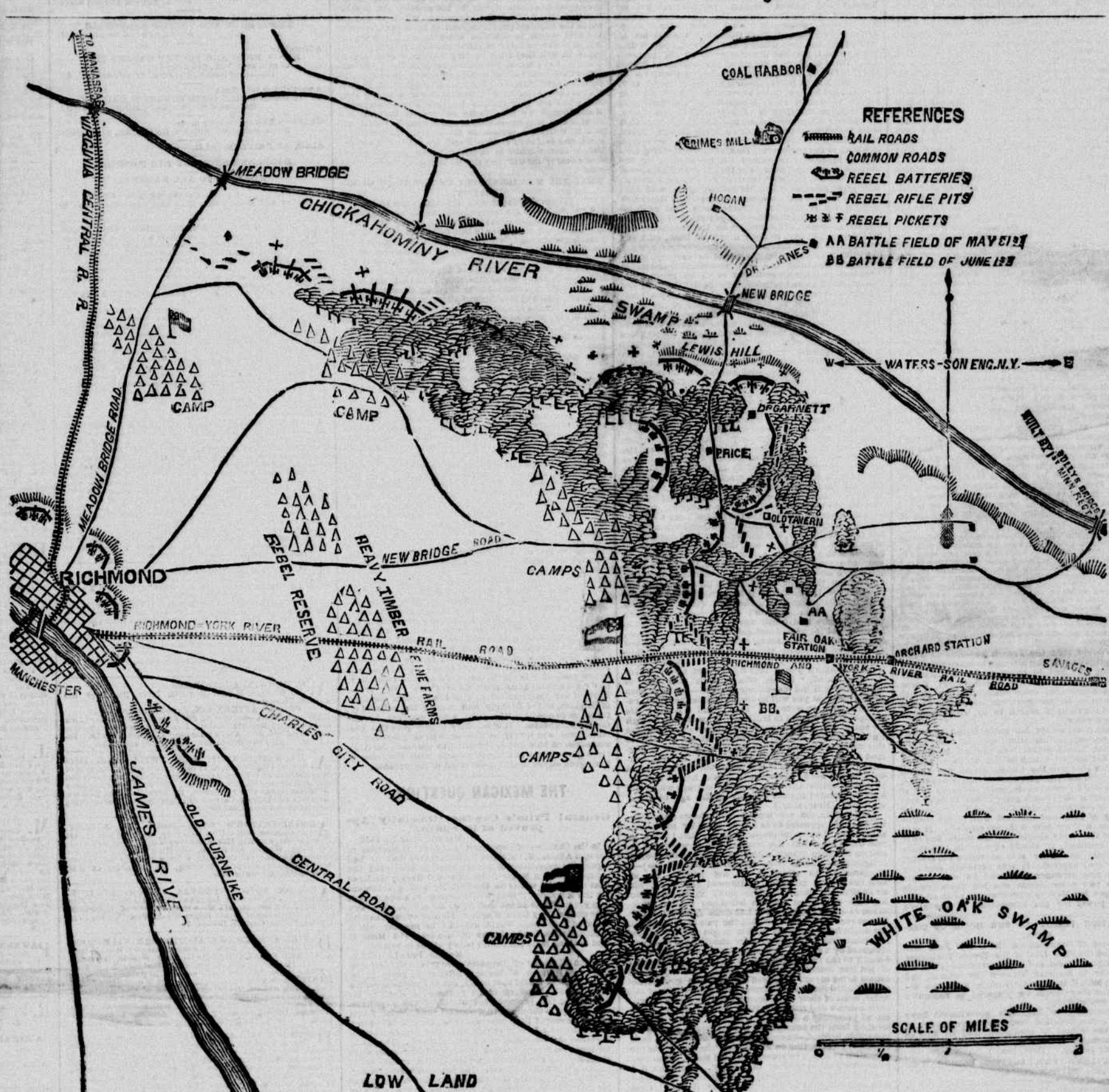
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THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.

Position of the Formidable Rebel Batteries and Earthworks in Major General McClellan's Front.



INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Address of the Rebel General Longstreet to His Troops—The Enemy's Loss in the Battle of Fair Oaks—Reported Withdrawal of the Union Forces from Chantanooga—Arrival of the British Steamer Memphis at Charleston, &c., &c.

CHATELAIN, Va., June 26, 1862.
Last evening one of our gunboats moved up and shelled the rebels on the Petersburg road, but without any casualties on the side of the rebels, according to their own account of the affair.

General Longstreet issued a flaming address to his troops on Monday, in view of the great conflict imminent, inciting them to new deeds of heroism, and advising them to aim low and make sure of the mark.

The official lists of the rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks have been published. Eighty-five regiments and battalions in all were engaged, sustaining almost killed, wounded and missing of five thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven.

The rate of postage on letters to the "Southern Confederacy" has been raised from five to ten cents.

About ten o'clock this morning a conveyance arrived at City Point with Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Sykes, of the rebel army, who return under their parole of honor to Fort Warren, the rebel government having decided not to make any individual exchanges until the United States government shall agree upon terms for a general exchange of prisoners.

General Prentiss and fifty other federal officers, taken at Shiloh, have been removed to Atlanta, Georgia.

A despatch from Chattanooga says the rebels have stamped from that place, leaving their camp and everything behind.

The Charleston Mercury says all was quiet at James Island on Sunday; but the enemy was busily engaged throwing up earthworks.

CHARLESTON, June 24, 1862.
The steamer Memphis, from Liverpool to Charleston via Nassau, N. P., ran the blockade yesterday successfully. She has on board Mr. Ward, late Minister to China, and a valuable cargo of British goods. The Memphis is a new iron steamer.

Splendid Testimonial to Captain Ringgold.

Captain Cadwallader Ringgold, of the frigate Sabine, is to be the recipient to-day, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of a magnificent sword, the manufacture of Tiffany & Co., as a testimonial for his gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of the frigate.

The sword is a magnificent specimen of the art of the jeweler. It is composed of solid silver. The top of the "grip," or place for the hand, is ornamented with a figure of the head of Neptune, and the guard of the grip is adorned with oak leaves, artistically entwined so as to make them appear as natural as possible. The grip is composed of solid silver, and is a valuable piece of jewelry.

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The Execution To-Day.

The execution of William H. Hawkins, the negro cook, who was convicted of the murder of Captain William Henry Adams, of the ship Lancaster, will take place in the yard of the City Prison to-day. The necessary preparations for the occasion were completed yesterday by the United States Marshal, and, unless a reprieve is granted, which is not at all probable, the unfortunate man will suffer the extreme penalty of the law this forenoon.

The gallows—the same upon which Gordon, the slave dealer, was executed—has been erected in the south yard, and the usual arrangements have been made for the admission of a number of spectators, including the press, the coroner's jury, &c.

During his incarceration in the Tombs, and especially since his sentence, Hawkins has manifested a spirit of resignation and cheerfulness which have won for him the esteem and sympathy of his jailers. Mr. Sutton, the Warden of the prison, says the conduct of the condemned man has been unexceptionable, and that he never came across a more intelligent negro in the whole course of his association.

On Wednesday the United States District Attorney visited Hawkins in his cell, and conversed with him for an hour or more upon the subject of the trial and the approaching execution. When asked if he anticipated any hope of his sentence being commuted, he replied in the negative, and said, he had manifested great interest in his case, and was anxious to see the trial.

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IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE "ARMY OF VIRGINIA."

General Pope Assigned to the Command of McDowell's, Banks' and Fremont's Corps.

SKETCH OF GEN. POPE'S CAREER.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.

The forces under Major General Fremont, Banks and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, called the Army of Virginia, and Major General Pope has been especially assigned by the President to the chief command. The forces under General Fremont constitute the first army corps, to be commanded by General Fremont.

The forces under General Banks constitute the second army corps, and are to be commanded by him. The forces under General McDowell constitute the third army corps, to be commanded by him.

Major General John Pope is a man nearly forty years of age, a native of Kentucky, but a citizen of Illinois and a graduate of West Point, which academy he entered in the year 1838. He graduated in 1842, standing high in a large class, and was appointed to the army from the State of Illinois, entering that service as a brevet second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers.

He was engaged in Mexico, and was brevetted a first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Monterey—the battle bearing date from September 23, 1846.

On the 23d of February, 1847, he was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1849 he conducted the Minnesota exploring expedition, having accomplished which he acted as topographical engineer in New Mexico until 1853, when he was assigned to the command of one of the expeditions to survey the route of the Pacific Railroad.

From 1854 to 1859 he was engaged in the exploration of the Rocky Mountains, during which time—viz: on the 1st of July, 1856—he took the actual rank of captain in the corps of Topographical Engineers. On the 17th of May, 1861, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers.

He held a command in Missouri for some time before he became particularly noted; but when General Halleck took charge of the disorganized department, he, having great confidence in Brigadier General Pope, gave him the charge of the district of Central Missouri. This was in December, 1861. On the 17th of that month he was appointed the rebel camp at Shawnee Mount, taking 120 prisoners and most of the enemy's wagons, tents, baggage, horses, &c.

On the 11th he surprised another camp near Millers, took some 1,200 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, 1,000 horses, fifty-five wagons and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies. He also seized two tons of gunpowder. This campaign gave Pope considerable credit in this district, he was next appointed to clear the Missouri River, which he never again crossed. Having cleared this district, he was next appointed to clear the Missouri River, which he never again crossed.

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THE WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION.

Official Report of Flag Officer Davis—The Explosion on Board the Mound City—Barbarity of the Rebels, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.

The following official report of Flag Officer Davis has been received at the Navy Department:—
UNITED STATES (LAC STANLEY DENNIS),
Navyman, June 12, 1862.

Sir—The Comstock, Lieutenant Commanding U. S. S. Comstock, arrived here to-day from White River. She brings information of the capture of two batteries at St. Charles, eighty miles from the mouth, the first of which mounted four Parrott guns, and the second three heavy guns, and having her machinery secured by iron and cotton.

The enemy has attempted to block up the river by driving piles and by sinking boats, but no serious obstructions have yet been discovered.

The Comstock will return to White River to-night with reinforcements, accompanied by an additional transport, laden with commissary stores.

The victory of St. Charles, which has probably given to the command of White River, and secured our communications with Gen. Curtis, will be analyzed with regret but for the fatal accident to the steam drum at the Mound City, noted in my telegraphic despatch.

The crew, consisting of one hundred and seventy-five officers and men, eighty-two have already died, forty-five are severely wounded, and are now on board the hospital boat. Among the latter is Capt. Kelly. They promise to do well. Three officers and twenty-two men were killed.

After the explosion took place the wounded men were shot by the enemy while in the water, and the boats of the Comstock, Lexington and St. Louis, which went to the assistance of the disabled and drowning men of the Mound City, were fired into, both with great guns and muskets, and were disabled, and one of them forced on shore to prevent sinking.

The forces were commanded by Lieutenant Joseph Fry, late of the United States Navy, who is now a prisoner, and wounded.

The department and the country will contrast these barbarities of a savage people with the humane efforts made by our own people to rescue the wounded and disabled, under similar circumstances, in the engagement of the 6th inst. Several poor fellows, who expired shortly after the engagement, expressed their wish to see the flag when they were told that the victory was ours.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
Flag Officer Commanding, U. S. S. Comstock.
To Hon. GIBBS WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE TRICK.
FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—THOMPSON.
THURSDAY, June 26.—Handicap stake \$275, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

H. Woodruff named by G. B. Reliance..... 1
D. Tailman named by M. Minnie..... Distanced.

The above race was soon settled, one heat being all that was required to determine who should have the stake. The loser was a great favorite previous to the start, ten to one being current on her winning the race, and her defeat was attributed more to accident than to want of speed. Reliance, however, made very good time. The public will be better able to judge of the mare's capabilities when she next makes her appearance on the track. She broke up as soon as the word was given, before opening a space of fifty yards before she recovered. He was more than that distance ahead at the quarter pole in thirty-eight seconds, and a full distance ahead at the half mile pole in 1:17, the mare having taken a second time. Between the half and three-quarter poles, she broke again and again until her class was kept at the top of his speed until he crossed the score, winning the heat and race in 2:38 1/2.

The Western War Claims Commission's Report.
Cairo, June 26, 1862.
The number of claims thus far presented before the commission has reached nearly seven hundred, representing, in the aggregate, \$100,000.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

OUR PARIS AND BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE

Progress of the Coalition Against the United States and Mexico.

COUNT DE PERSIGNY'S MISSION TO LONDON.

The Speeches of Earls Russell and Carnarvon and Lord Palmerston on Gen. Butler's Proclamation and "Mediation."

Napoleon's Policy in the East and West.

Paris, June 11, 1862.
The mails of the Arabia reached this city from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning. Our European files are dated in London and Paris on the 14th of June, and contain some very important details of the news telegraphed from Halifax, which was published in the Herald last Wednesday morning.

The letters of our Paris correspondents relative to the attitude of France and England toward the United States and Mexico are of a very interesting character, and will command the attention of our readers.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, June 11, 1862.
Basis, &c.
The Paris of yesterday contains the following paragraph:—

We are assured that negotiations are about being opened in London for the purpose of arriving at an understanding which will permit the forming of propositions for a mediation in the affairs of America. If the negotiations referred to succeed, the mediation of France and England will be simultaneously offered, it is said, and in identical terms, to the belligerent parties.

The most implicit confidence is not always to be placed in the statements of the Paris "Lying Tribune" and "Journal des Canards," are the familiar titles, indeed, by which it is properly called among its readers. Besides this, it is well known to have been sold body and bones to the "Confederates," and to be the most persistent and unscrupulous of any of its organs in the circulation of any lies which it is believed will benefit their cause in Europe. Were there no better evidence than the statement of the Paris of the French and English governments are again conspiring against our independence of action, I should be inclined to pass it by as a weak invention of the enemy, notwithstanding the semi-official order which floats about the Paris. But there is other and very strong corroborative evidence that the statement made by the Paris, and which I have given you above, is perfectly correct.

The article of which I send you a translation, and which appeared in the columns of the Constitutionnel on Sunday last, and in which this "mediation" scheme was clearly foreshadowed, was followed by the departure of Count de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior—the fountain head from which the Constitutionnel receives its inspiration, the warm personal friend of John S. Bell and the most active and determined sympathizer in the rebel cause holding any official position—for London.

About the same time the London journals echo the sentiments of the Constitutionnel, and urge upon France to assume the initiative and lead the way for the suppression of the "fratricidal struggle." The reception of the news of Persigny's retreat gave the finishing touch to the preliminary negotiations which have been in progress for some time between the two governments, and the escape of the rebel army from Corinth has had the effect to strengthen the determination, which seems to have been arrived at, had you been able to send over here, instead of these, the long expected news of the two great battles before Richmond and Corinth, accompanied by the defeat of the rebel forces, one of the strong proofs of the mediation scheme would have been taken from under it. Now, the assumption upon which this project is based, that the governments of France and England have taken from the beginning—the wish being rather to the thought—that whatever might be the incidents occurring during the war, France and England would remain in a separate and neutral position, is a very weak invention of the enemy, and that the interest of suffering humanity in America and Europe is its duty to interfere. France, too, has been promising through the Confederate Ambassador here, certain commercial advantages in the trade with the Confederate States after their independence is secured, which long ago the Confederate States, by means of which she has been able to follow hard in the wake of the great commercial republics. In a word, although it is by no means impossible that the whole thing may fall through, particularly in view of the fact that the Emperor's (Napoleon's) policy in Mexico, the convention of the recent year, and our institutions, and that the offer of a mediation will be made by the middle of July. Indeed, the basis of it are given, although these of course are premeditated and liable to modification, but the opinion is that in the long run they will be followed.

First—An armistice for six months.
Second—An appeal to the conscience of the people of the Southern States, to the effect that the connection of each State to be decided thereby.

Third—An agreement on the part of the "Confederacy," if established, to abolish slavery gradually.

The South, it is said, will consent immediately to this scheme, while the Northern governments, in which case the future action of the English and French governments is to be a subject for after negotiation, although it is understood that the refusal on the part of our government to be followed by the immediate recognition of the "Southern Confederacy."

Here the scheme as it has acquired shape in Paris, did not contain the armistice condition in London, and prevent it from ever reaching maturity; but our government should be preparing to maintain its independence, and fight the world in arms, if need be, in its behalf.

The Paris journals quote the Courier des Etats Unis as an American journal and the representative of American sentiment. The "Editor of the Union," who has done us a great deal of harm in France.

The Minister of Marine will ask for a credit of several millions for the Mexican war. The Minister of War will, it is said, do the same. Mexican war stock is growing every day more and more unpopular in Paris.

PARIS, June 13, 1862.
The Franco-English Plan of "Mediation"—M. de Persigny's Mission to London—The Delay Before Richmond—Napoleon's Enmity to the Union—His Alarm at Our Growing Naval Power—Endeavor to Draw Russia from the Side of America—The Mexican War Question, &c.

I have it now to communicate this week. Months ago I warned you that what I now have to tell would occur sooner or later; that is, that France and England would interfere in the American quarrel, and that beyond a doubt they would favor the South. After waiting to see whether General McClellan would not at once destroy the rebel army at Yorktown, or between that place and Richmond, the French government, finding that such a result was not in time, has sent M. de Persigny, that most liberal of all liberal ministers, to London, where he is endeavoring to persuade the St. James Cabinet into a joint action with France, in what the latter styles a "mediation," but which, once refused, as France fondly hopes it will be, will degenerate into an armed and forcible intervention—a most unwarrantable interference in the affairs of others. But I warned you a month ago of this, and that at a time when others were assuring you that Napoleon was your friend, that he had his eye on England, and such like lies.

I assert again, as I have ever since the commencement of the American rebellion, that France is and has been from the first hostile to the Washington government. At the commencement of the struggle it was Napoleon III. and his accomplices who were your enemies.

Now scarcely a man in France but what decries the government of the United States in error, and what statesman here with the South. So much for the shamless course pursued by the French semi-official press, as well as by the American Minister here, who should have exerted himself in causing the full representation of the Paris press to be stopped. He could have accomplished this had he been wiser to do so; at any rate, he could have saved his country from the deluge of lies to be given to the world and shrouded against the government he represented. Those who have so constantly repeated